

of this Senate and every person within the range of my hearing. I cannot forget the toll exacted on Americans in those attacks, nor will I forget the courage of the firefighters and the police who rushed into burning buildings, nor will I forget those ordinary people on that airliner who fought back against its hijackers. Those people very likely saved this Capitol from another terrible attack, and, along with the Capitol, saved the lives of many of us who are in this Chamber today.

But when Members of Congress return from the memorial services, we have serious work to do in addressing the crisis in Iraq and in our fight against terrorism at home. We will soon be presented with a request for \$87 billion to carry out the administration's occupation and nation-building plans in Iraq.

Let us take a good look at those plans. Let us be prepared to ask questions about them. There is no reason why this request will have to go sailing through Congress in a day or a day and a half or 2 days or 3. We need to ask questions. The administration should be prepared to make its case and be prepared to answer questions.

It is not disrespectful to ask questions. It is not unpatriotic to ask questions. Members of Congress should not be intimidated. They should not be cowed. They should not be afraid to ask questions. The people of America are not here to ask questions. The students in our schools are not here to ask questions. We are here to ask questions.

Let us not act with the same haste and impatience that led our country to begin that war nearly 6 months ago.

REMEMBERING 9/11

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, on the eve of the second anniversary of 9/11, I feel compelled to take the floor and share with my colleagues some of my thoughts. As a New Yorker, of course, as somebody who lives within sight and looks every morning, when I am home in New York, out my window at the empty space that once was occupied by the twin towers, this is something that never escapes my mind and the mind of every New Yorker. It doesn't escape the mind of every American, and probably doesn't escape the mind of just about every citizen of the world. Because 9/11 changed us in many ways, and we can never go back. But hopefully we can learn from it.

I would like to address at least my thoughts to three different areas: Those of the families and victims and those who rushed to help them; the city and the State of New York; and how it has affected us as a Nation.

First, of course, we think of the families. The day after that horrible terrorist attack occurred, I asked Americans to wear the flag or display the flag out their windows. I put on this very flag. I wear it every day in memory of those who were lost and, God

willing, I will wear it every day for the rest of my life in their memory. We think of their bravery, the bravery, of course, of the 343 firefighters who were lost, the many police officers, Port Authority personnel, and the first responders who were lost.

We think of the bravery of average citizens. There was just a story in our New York newspapers about two men who braved the fires and braved the smoke and created a passageway and saved the lives of perhaps a dozen and then went back up to try and save more and perished. In a very real sense, those heroes will live with us forever, like the heroes at Bunker Hill and the heroes at Gettysburg and the heroes on D-Day and the heroes of all the great battles our Nation has faced. Many of those heroes are civilians—whether they be police, fire, EMT, or just ordinary citizens. That shows you how our world has changed because we are all on the front lines.

We think of their families as well; the hole in their hearts will never heal. It is not simply the loss, although that is overwhelming and preponderant. It is that they were taken in such an act of bitter meanness and nastiness and atrocity. We have to do everything for them. We have to be with them spiritually. We have to provide for them, and we have to, in a sense, sanctify the memory of those who were lost for whom they mourn every day.

I can think of the faces in front of me right now of some of the people I knew—a brave firefighter, a friend who led a company, a high school classmate with whom I played basketball—all gone, simply because some vicious, terrible people thought they had a deranged message. We will never forget the families. And if you ask the families and ask the victims what they want us to do, they would want us to keep our resolve. And keep our resolve we must.

New Yorkers, Americans, good citizens of the world must keep their resolve. As for my city, we are still wounded. Still, every day, so many of us look up at the skyline and see the empty place. People who go on the subway or get in the car or just walk down the street every so often say, Could it happen again? Our city is still wounded. We have suffered large economic loss, but we have suffered far greater personal loss. But the amazing thing about New York is that we are strong, we are vital, and we rebound.

I am so proud of New Yorkers. I was proud of New Yorkers on the day it happened. Many people rose to the occasion. I always think of the man who owned a sneaker store. He stood outside the store and gave all the women who were fleeing the World Trade Center sneakers. He said, "What size are you?" and he gave them a pair of sneakers because it would be hard to walk in their heels. Those acts of generosity have continued.

The fortitude of New Yorkers has also continued. Battery Park City, a

residential area by the World Trade Center, which emptied out is full again. Businesses are beginning to return. A leading law firm came back to downtown and opened last week. So the plans proceed apace. Because we are New Yorkers, of course, there are some disputes, but the plans proceed apace for how we should rebuild—both remembering those who were lost and also remembering that terrorists tried to destroy the commercial greatness of our city. We are going to rebuild commercially as well. I was so proud of the polls that showed that more New Yorkers said they wanted to stay in New York after 9/11 than before 9/11. That is the spirit of the city. It is a great city.

It is the spirit of the whole New York area because there were people who lived in the suburbs who rushed in to help, and they all suffered losses. It is the spirit of our whole State, where people from Buffalo in the north and every point in between rushed to New York City and helped us, and we try to remember to help them.

We are grateful that the Nation has remembered us. The money we worked on to bring back to New York is being spent wisely and being spent well. We are not rushing to spend it. Every so often, there is a newspaper article that says not all of it has been spent. Of course not. But the fact that the President—and I give him credit. We disagree on many issues, but he stood by New York and he remembered what we needed and never broke his word. This Senate and the House, both Democrats and Republicans, again, had disputes about how to do it, but the Congress was very generous to our city. We may come back and need more, of course, but the generosity is real, remembered, and appreciated by New Yorkers.

Finally, what did we learn on 9/11? We learned that the very technology that blessed our lives and accounted for so much of the prosperity we have seen in the last two decades has a dark and evil underside; namely, that small groups of bad people can get ahold of that technology and do tremendous damage in our country. You can be in a cave in Afghanistan, and if you have a wireless connection to the Internet, you can learn as much about America as many of us know. The sad fact is, if you took 200 people anywhere in the world, or maybe a thousand, and injected them with the "evil virus" and they would decide to fanatically devote themselves to hurting America for the next 5 years, the odds are too high that they could succeed. But we are beginning to respond to that challenge.

The war against terrorism is not a 1-, 2-, or 3-year phenomenon. It is going to be a 30-, 40-, or 50-year phenomenon. Today is not the day to bring up the disputes that we all have about this issue, but it is rather to say that it is brand new, and every one of us should walk humbly before proffering solutions because in a certain sense, we have no experience pool. Mistakes will be made.

In a real sense, we are analogous to, say, 1946. America had just beaten the Germans and the Japanese. The average American said let's forget about the world and put our feet up on the coffee table and enjoy our fruits of our labor here at home. All of a sudden, there was a large Communist monolith looking over our shoulder. Initially, we didn't know how to react, and we made mistakes along the way—McCarthyism and Vietnam—but eventually we triumphed over communism. I am not sure the war on terrorism will take us that long to triumph. It may be 20, 30 or 15 years, but it will not take 2 or 3 years.

We are going to have to be vigilant to the memory of those who were lost, to those who suffered. To rise to the greatness of this Nation, we are going to have to be vigilant and remember that no one has all the answers and we will make mistakes, but we will prevail provided we keep our resolve, which I believe we will. Yes, it has changed us. But Ernest Hemingway once wrote that the world breaks us in certain places and we grow back stronger over the breaks. Hopefully, that will happen here. I believe it is happening here. We are learning, we are adapting, and we will triumph.

So we say to those evil people halfway around the world, who did what they did on that day 2 years minus 1 day ago, you messed with the wrong city, you messed with the wrong country, and you will pay a price. We will not let you and your evil message prevail.

So it is 2 years now. In some ways, it seems like yesterday. In some ways, it seems like a lifetime. We will remember those who were lost. Our city will maintain and even achieve greater greatness, and our country will prevail over terrorism. God bless those families who still suffer. God bless our city and State, and God bless America.

I yield the floor.

GENERAL RAY DAVIS

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Madam President, I rise to pay tribute to the life of a great American hero and great Georgian. GEN Ray Davis passed away last week at the age of 88. Many will remember General Davis for his legacy of service, honor, and heroism. Most will remember General Davis as one of the most decorated marines in our Nation's history. I will remember him as a man of deep conviction who had a genuine concern for his family, community, and country, but mostly, I will remember him as my friend.

President Truman awarded General Davis the Medal of Honor, the highest honor a soldier can receive, after the Korean War for his extraordinary heroism during the 1st Marine Division's historic battle of the Chosin Reservoir in North Korea. His leadership there secured a mountain pass, enabling the escape of two marine regiments that had been trapped for 5 days. To reach

the regiments, then Lieutenant Colonel Davis led his men through the mountains in subzero temperatures through the night, battling vastly superior numbers, to eventually defeat the Chinese the next morning. The remaining epic 14-mile fighting march lasted 3 days.

I ask unanimous consent to print in the RECORD the full text of General Davis's Medal of Honor citation.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

KOREAN WAR MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENT RAYMOND G. DAVIS

Rank and organization: Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps commanding officer, 1st Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division (Rein.). Place and date: Vicinity Hagaru-ri, Korea, 1 through 4 December 1950. Entered service at: Atlanta, Ga. Born: 13 January 1915, Fitzgerald, Ga. Citation: For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as commanding officer of the 1st Battalion, in action against enemy aggressor forces. Although keenly aware that the operation involved breaking through a surrounding enemy and advancing 8 miles along primitive icy trails in the bitter cold with every passage disputed by a savage and determined foe, Lt. Col. Davis boldly led his battalion into the attack in a daring attempt to relieve a beleaguered rifle company and to seize, hold, and defend a vital mountain pass controlling the only route available for 2 marine regiments in danger of being cut off by numerically superior hostile forces during their re-deployment to the port of Hungnam. When the battalion immediately encountered strong opposition from entrenched enemy forces commanding high ground in the path of the advance, he promptly spearheaded his unit in a fierce attack up the steep, ice-covered slopes in the face of withering fire and, personally leading the assault groups in a hand-to-hand encounter, drove the hostile troops from their positions, rested his men, and reconnoitered the area under enemy fire to determine the best route for continuing the mission. Always in the thick of the fighting Lt. Col. Davis led his battalion over 3 successive ridges in the deep snow in continuous attacks against the enemy and, constantly inspiring and encouraging his men throughout the night, brought his unit to a point within 1,500 yards of the surrounded rifle company by daybreak. Although knocked to the ground when a shell fragment struck his helmet and 2 bullets pierced his clothing, he arose and fought his way forward at the head of his men until he reached the isolated marines. On the following morning, he bravely led his battalion in securing the vital mountain pass from a strongly entrenched and numerically superior hostile force, carrying all his wounded with him, including 22 litter cases and numerous ambulatory patients. Despite repeated savage and heavy assaults by the enemy, he stubbornly held the vital terrain until the 2 regiments of the division had deployed through the pass and, on the morning of 4 December, led his battalion into Hagaru-ri intact. By his superb leadership, outstanding courage, and brilliant tactical ability, Lt. Col. Davis was directly instrumental in saving the beleaguered rifle company from complete annihilation and enabled the 2 marine regiments to escape possible destruction. His valiant devotion to duty and unyielding fighting spirit in the face of almost insurmountable odds enhance and sustain the highest traditions of the U.S. Naval Service.

Mr. CHAMBLISS. After the Korean War, General Davis went on to command the 3rd Marine Division in Vietnam. In 1972 he retired as a four-star general, having served his country for 33 years. During his service, General Davis earned a Purple Heart, a Bronze Star, two Legions of Merit, two Silver Stars, two Distinguished Service Medals, the Navy Cross for his service in the Palua Islands operation, as well as the Medal of Honor.

As an anecdote, our current chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Senator John Warner, told me the other day that when he was Secretary of the Navy, he was responsible for seeing to the promotion of General Davis to full general.

After his retirement he refused to fade from the scene and his tireless efforts on behalf of veterans nationwide led to the construction of the Korean War Memorial here in Washington, DC. General Davis made it a practice of keeping in touch with me with respect to issues regarding the Active Force as well as veterans on a regular basis.

I noticed in my faxes I received last week that on the day before he died, he sent me a letter with an op ed he had written regarding a particular issue our Senate Armed Services Committee is dealing with on this very day.

General Davis has been a constant source of encouragement and support to me over the years. I will miss him dearly. He is survived by his wife of 61 years, Willa Knox Davis, three children, seven grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

We who knew him have been blessed by his wisdom, humility, and, above all, his honor. Our thoughts and prayers will remain with his family as they remember and celebrate the extraordinary life of GEN Ray Davis.

MEDICARE

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. President, I wish to talk about cancer as well as finalize details of this appropriations bill which includes more than \$5 billion for the Cancer Institute. I am reminded of a related issue that threatens cancer care in this country. I am extremely concerned with several provisions in the Medicare prescription drug coverage bill already passed by the Senate and the House.

As we know, when the Medicare Program was first enacted, much of the care provided to patients was delivered in the hospital inpatient setting. That was 1965 when Medicare was enacted.

Over the course of the next 37 years, as science and medicine has progressed, patient care has shifted dramatically to the physician's office. Perhaps nowhere has this shift been more prevalent than in cancer care. Today, over 80 percent of all care is delivered in physicians' offices, and that is cancer care. This is due in large part to the introduction of the new outpatient drugs which have significantly reduced the need for inpatient hospital care for cancer patients.